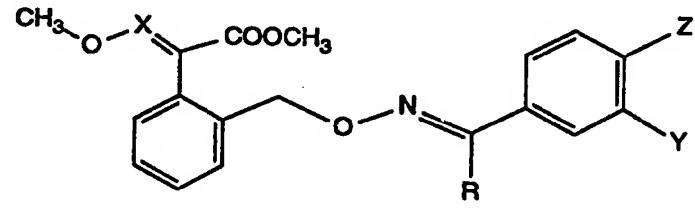




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A01N 37/36, 37/50, 43/30 // (A01N 37/36, 55:00, 47:38, 43:653, 43:40) (A01N 37/50, 55:00, 47:38, 43:653, 43:40) (A01N 43/30, 55:00, 47:38, 43:653, 43:40)		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/00012 (43) International Publication Date: 3 January 1997 (03.01.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP96/02423 (22) International Filing Date: 4 June 1996 (04.06.96) (30) Priority Data: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> 1785/95 16 June 1995 (16.06.95) CH </div>		(81) Designated States: AL, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KP, KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CIBA-GEIGY AG [CH/CH]; Klybeckstrasse 141, CH-4002 Basle (CH). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): KNAUF-BEITER, Gertrude [DE/DE]; Fritz-Fischerstrasse 12, D-79379 Müllheim (DE). KÜNG, Ruth, Beatrice [CH/CH]; Steinbühlweg 72, CH-4123 Allschwil (CH). (74) Common Representative: CIBA-GEIGY AG; Patentabteilung, Klybeckstrasse 141, CH-4002 Basle (CH).		Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(54) Title: CROP PROTECTION COMPOSITIONS			
 <div style="position: absolute; right: 0; top: 50%; transform: translateY(-50%); font-weight: bold;">(I)</div>			
(57) Abstract <p>A plant-microbicidal composition comprising at least two active ingredient components in an amount that achieves a synergistic effect, together with a suitable carrier, wherein component I is a compound of formula (I) wherein: X is CH or N; R is CH₃ or cyclopropyl; Y is H, F, Cl, Br, CF₃, CF₃O or propargyloxy; Z is H, F, Cl, CF₃ or CF₃O; or Y and Z together form a methylenedioxy group, a (difluoromethylene)dioxy group, an ethylenedioxy group, a (trifluoroethylene)dioxy group or a benzo group; and wherein component II is a compound selected from the group propiconazol, difenoconazol, penconazol, tebuconazol, epoxyconazol, cyproconazol, hexaconazol, fenbuconazol, flusilazol, metconazol, tetraconazol, bromuconazol, fluquinconazol, prochloraz, pyrifenoxy and myclobutanil; or one of the salts or metal complexes thereof.</p>			

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

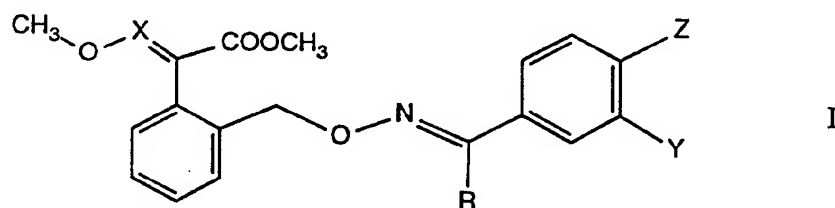
AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgystan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

- 1 -

Crop protection compositions

The present invention relates to novel crop-protecting compositions having synergistically enhanced action, comprising at least two active ingredient components, and to methods of using such compositions in crop protection, especially of controlling and preventing attack by diseases.

Component I is a compound of formula I



wherein:

X is CH or N;

R is CH₃ or cyclopropyl;

Y is H, F, Cl, Br, CF₃, CF₃O or propargyloxy;

Z is H, F, Cl, CF₃ or CF₃O; or

Y and Z together form a methylenedioxy group, a (difluoromethylene)dioxy group, an ethylenedioxy group, a (trifluoroethylene)dioxy group or a benzo group.

Those compounds are described in EP-A-403 618, EP-A-460 575, WO 92/18494 and other publications.

Component II is a compound selected from the group

A) 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("propiconazol"), (reference: GB-1 522 657);

B) 1-{2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("difenoconazol"), (reference: GB-2 098 607);

C) 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pentyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("penconazol") (reference: GB-1 589 852);

D) α-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-α-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol ("tebuconazol"), (reference: EP-A-40 345);

E) 1-[[3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole

- 2 -

- ("epoxyconazol"), (reference: EP-A-196 038);
F) α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -(1-cyclopropylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol
("cyproconazol"), (reference: US-4 664 696);
G) α -butyl- α -(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol ("hexaconazol"),
(reference: GB-2 119 653);
H) 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-2-(1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-butyronitrile
("fenbuconazol"), (reference: EP-A-251 775);
J) 1-[[bis(4-fluorophenyl)methylsilyl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("flusilazol"), (reference:
US-4 510 136);
K) 5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-cyclopentanol
("metconazol"), (reference: EP-A-267 778);
L) 2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propyl-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl ether
("tetraconazol"), (reference: EP-A-234 242);
M) 1-[4-bromo-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)tetrahydrofurfuryl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole
("bromuconazol"), (reference: EP-A-246 982);
N) 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-6-fluoro-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one
("fluquinconazol"), (reference: EP-A-183 458);
O) N-propyl-N-[2-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl]imidazole-1-carboxamide ("prochloraz"),
(reference: US-4 154 945);
P) 2',4'-dichloro-2-(3-pyridyl)acetophenone-O-methyloxime ("pyrifenox"), (reference:
EP-A-49 854); and
Q) 2-p-chlorophenyl-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)hexanenitrile ("myclobutanil"),
(reference: R. Worthing (Ed.), The Pesticide Manual, 9th. edition, 1991, page 601),
or one of the salts or metal complexes thereof.

The invention relates also to mixtures wherein in component I of formula I:

X is CH or N;

R is CH₃ or cyclopropyl;

Y is H, F, Cl, Br, CF₃, CF₃O or propargyloxy;

Z is H, F or Cl; or

Y and Z together form a methylenedioxy group, a (difluoromethylene)dioxy group, an ethylenedioxy group, a (trifluoroethylene)dioxy group or a benzo group; and
wherein component II is a compound selected from the group

A) 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole
("propiconazol");

B) 1-{2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl}-

- 3 -

- 1H-1,2,4-triazole ("difenoconazol");
- C) 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pentyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("penconazol");
- D) α -[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]- α -(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol ("tebuconazol");
- E) 1-[[3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("epoxyconazol");
- F) α -(4-chlorophenyl)- α -(1-cyclopropylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol ("cyproconazol");
- G) α -butyl- α -(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol ("hexaconazol");
- H) 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-2-(1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-butyronitrile ("fenbuconazol");
- J) 1-[[bis(4-fluorophenyl)methylsilyl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("flusilazol");
- K) 5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-cyclopentanol ("metconazol");
- L) 2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propyl-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl ether ("tetraconazol");
- M) 1-[4-bromo-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)tetrahydrofurfuryl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("bromuconazol");
- N) 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-6-fluoro-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one ("fluquinconazol");
- O) N-propyl-N-[2-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl]imidazole-1-carboxamide ("prochloraz");
- and
- P) 2',4'-dichloro-2-(3-pyridyl)acetophenone-O-methyloxime ("pyrifenox"),
- or one of the salts or metal complexes thereof.

It has now been found, surprisingly, that in the prevention and control of plant diseases, the mixtures of components I and II according to the invention exhibit not only additive action, but clearly synergistically enhanced action.

Advantageous mixing ratios of the two active ingredients are I:II = 30:1 to 1:12, preferably I:II = 20:1 to 1:5 and 10:1 to 1:3.

Especially advantageous mixing ratios are

I:IIA = 10:1 to 1:5, especially 8:1 to 1:2

I:IIB = 5:1 to 1:3

I:IIC = 6:1 to 1:2

I:IID = 10:1 to 1:4

I:IIE = 10:1 to 1:5

- 4 -

I:IIF = 8:1 to 1:4
I:IIIG = 6:1 to 1:2
I:IIH = 10:1 to 1:5
I:IIJ = 10:1 to 1:10
I:IIK = 6:1 to 1:4
I:IIIL = 8:1 to 1:3
I:IIIM = 7:1 to 1:3
I:IIIN = 6:1 to 1:6
I:IIIO = 3:1 to 1:12
I:IIIP = 4:1 to 1:10
I:IIQ = 8:1 to 1:3

Preference is given to two-component mixtures wherein component I is selected from the following compounds:

- (01) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (02) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (03) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-bromobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (04) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (05) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-propargyloxybenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (06) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (07) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (08) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-propargyloxybenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (09) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-fluorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (10) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-4-fluoro-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (11) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(1-(β -naphthyl)ethyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;

- (12) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (13) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (14) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-ethylenedioxybenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (15) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (16) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-3-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (17) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-3-trifluoromethylbenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (18) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (19) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxybenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (20) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (21) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-ethylenedioxybenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (22) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(1-(2,3-dihydro-2,2,3-trifluoro-1,4-benzodioxan-6-yl)ethyl)-imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (23) 2-[α -{[(1-(2,3-dihydro-2,2,3-trifluoro-1,4-benzodioxan-6-yl)ethyl)-imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (24) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (25) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (26) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (27) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-bromobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (28) 2-[α -{[(1-(β -naphthyl)ethyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (29) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;

- (30) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-fluorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (31) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-4-fluoro-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (32) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (33) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-3-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (34) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (35) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (36) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (37) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime; and
- (38) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime.

Of those compounds, preference is given especially to the following:

- (25) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (03) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-bromobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (24) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (06) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (32) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (29) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (09) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-fluorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (26) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;

- (34) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (18) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (35) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (15) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (36) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (27) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-bromobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (37) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime; and
- (38) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime.

Especially advantageous mixtures are obtained when a component of formula I is used together with any one of the following components II: propiconazol, cyproconazol, epoxyconazol, tebuconazol or tetraconazol.

The compound mixtures I+II according to the invention have very advantageous properties for the protection of plants against attack by diseases.

The compound mixtures of the invention can be used to inhibit or to destroy the microorganisms occurring on plants or on parts of plants (the fruit, blossom, leaves, stems, tubers or roots) of various crops of useful plants, while at the same time parts of plants that grow later are also protected against such microorganisms. They can also be used as dressings in the treatment of plant propagation material, especially seed (fruit, tubers, grains) and plant cuttings (for example rice), to provide protection against fungal infections and against phytopathogenic fungi occurring in the soil. The compound mixtures according to the invention are distinguished by the fact that they are especially well tolerated by plants and are environmentally friendly.

The compound mixtures are effective against phytopathogenic fungi belonging to the following classes: Ascomycetes (e.g. Venturia, Podosphaera, Erysiphe, Monilinia, Mycosphaerella, Uncinula); Basidiomycetes (e.g. the genera Hemileia, Rhizoctonia, Puccinia);

Fungi imperfecti (e.g. Botrytis, Helminthosporium, Rhynchosporium, Fusarium, Septoria, Cercospora, Alternaria, Pyricularia and especially Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides); and Oomycetes (e.g. Phytophthora, Peronospora, Bremia, Pythium and Plasmopara).

Target crops to be protected within the scope of the present invention comprise, for example, the following species of plants: cereals: (wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice, sorghum and related species); beets: (sugar beet and fodder beet); pomes, stone fruit and soft fruit: (apples, pears, plums, peaches, almonds, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries); leguminous plants: (beans, lentils, peas and soybeans); oil plants: (rape, mustard, poppy, olives, sunflowers, coconut, castor oil plants, cocoa beans and groundnuts); cucumber plants: (marrows, cucumber and melons); fibre plants: (cotton, flax, hemp and jute); citrus fruit: (oranges, lemons, grapefruit and mandarins); vegetables: (spinach, lettuce, asparagus, cabbages, carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes and paprika); lauraceae: (avocados, cinnamon and camphor); or plants such as maize, tobacco, nuts, coffee, sugar cane, tea, vines, hops, bananas and natural rubber plants, as well as ornamentals (flowers, shrubs, broad-leaved trees and evergreens, such as conifers). That list does not represent any limitation.

The compound mixtures according to the invention are especially advantageous for applications in cereals, especially in wheat and barley; also in vines, rice, bananas, fruit and vegetables.

The mixtures of compounds of formulae I and II are generally used in the form of compositions. The compounds of formulae I and II can be applied to the area or plant to be treated, either simultaneously or in succession on the same day, together with, where appropriate, further carriers, surfactants or other application-promoting adjuvants customarily employed in formulation technology.

Suitable carriers and adjuvants may be solid or liquid and are substances ordinarily employed in formulation technology, for example natural or regenerated mineral substances, solvents, dispersants, wetting agents, tackifiers, thickeners, binders or fertilisers.

A preferred method of applying a compound mixture comprising at least one of each of compounds I and II is application to the parts of the plants that are above the soil, especially to the leaves (foliar application). The frequency and rate of application depend

on the biological and climatic living conditions of the pathogens. The compounds can, however, also penetrate the plants through the roots *via* the soil or water (systemic action) if the locus of the plant is impregnated with a liquid formulation (for example in rice culture), or if the compounds are introduced in solid form into the soil, e.g. in the form of granules (soil application). In order to treat the seed, the compounds of formulae I and II may also be applied to the seeds (coating) either by impregnating the tubers or grains with a liquid formulation of each of the compounds in succession or by coating them with an already combined wet or dry formulation. In addition, in special cases, other methods of application to plants are possible, e.g. treatment directed at the buds or the fruit.

The compounds of the combination are used in unmodified form or preferably together with the adjuvants conventionally employed in formulation technology, and are therefore formulated in known manner, e.g. into emulsifiable concentrates, coatable pastes, directly sprayable or dilutable solutions, dilute emulsions, wettable powders, soluble powders, dusts or granules, or by encapsulation in e.g. polymer substances. As with the nature of the compositions, the methods of application, such as spraying, atomising, dusting, scattering, coating or pouring, are chosen in accordance with the intended objectives and the prevailing circumstances. Advantageous rates of application of the compound mixture are generally from 50 g to 2 kg a.i./ha, preferably from 100 g to 1000 g a.i./ha, especially from 150 g to 700 g a.i./ha. In the case of the treatment of seed, the rates of application are from 0.5 g to 1000 g, preferably from 5 g to 100 g, a.i. per 100 kg of seed.

The formulations are prepared in known manner, e.g. by homogeneously mixing and/or grinding the active ingredients with extenders, e.g. solvents, solid carriers and, where appropriate, surface-active compounds (surfactants).

Suitable solvents are: aromatic hydrocarbons, preferably the fractions containing 8 to 12 carbon atoms, such as xylene mixtures or substituted naphthalenes, phthalates, such as dibutyl or dioctyl phthalate, aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as cyclohexane or paraffins, alcohols and glycols and their ethers and esters, such as ethanol, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monomethyl or monoethyl ether, ketones, such as cyclohexanone, strongly polar solvents, such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, dimethyl sulfoxide or dimethylformamide, and vegetable oils or epoxidised vegetable oils, such as epoxidised coconut oil or soybean oil; and water.

The solid carriers used, e.g. for dusts and dispersible powders, are normally natural

- 10 -

mineral fillers, such as calcite, talcum, kaolin, montmorillonite or attapulgite. In order to improve the physical properties it is also possible to add highly dispersed silicic acid or highly dispersed absorbent polymers. Suitable granulated adsorptive carriers are porous types, for example pumice, broken brick, sepiolite or bentonite; and suitable nonsorbent carriers are e.g. calcite or sand. In addition, a great number of pregranulated materials of inorganic or organic nature can be used, such as especially dolomite or pulverised plant residues.

Depending on the nature of the compounds of formulae I and II to be formulated, suitable surface-active compounds are non-ionic, cationic and/or anionic surfactants having good emulsifying, dispersing and wetting properties. The term "surfactants" will also be understood as comprising mixtures of surfactants.

Especially advantageous application-promoting adjuvants are also natural or synthetic phospholipids from the series of cephalins and lecithins, such as phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylglycerol and lysolecithin.

The agrochemical compositions generally comprise 0.1 to 99 %, preferably 0.1 to 95 %, of compounds of formulae I and II, 99.9 to 1 %, preferably 99.9 to 5 %, of a solid or liquid adjuvant and 0 to 25 %, preferably 0.1 to 25 %, of a surfactant.

Whereas commercial products will preferably be formulated as concentrates, the end user will normally employ dilute formulations.

Such formulations form part of the present invention.

The Examples that follow serve to illustrate the invention, "active ingredient" denoting a mixture of compound I and compound II in a specific mixing ratio.

Formulation Examples

<u>Wettable powders</u>	a)	b)	c)
active ingredient			
[I:II = 4:1(a), 1:1(b), 3:2(c)]	25 %	50 %	75 %
sodium lignosulfonate	5 %	5 %	-
sodium laurylsulfate	3 %	-	5 %

- 11 -

sodium diisobutyl-naphthalene-sulfonate	-	6 %	10 %
octylphenol polyethylene glycol ether (7-8 mol of ethylene oxide)	-	2 %	-
highly dispersed silicic acid	5 %	10 %	10 %
kaolin	62 %	27 %	-

The active ingredient is thoroughly mixed with the adjuvants and the mixture is thoroughly ground in a suitable mill, affording wettable powders which can be diluted with water to give suspensions of any desired concentration.

Emulsifiable concentrate

active ingredient (I:II = 3:7)	10 %
octylphenol polyethylene glycol ether (4-5 mol of ethylene oxide)	3 %
calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	3 %
castor oil polyglycol ether (35 mol of ethylene oxide)	4 %
cyclohexanone	30 %
xylene mixture	50 %

Emulsions of any required dilution, which can be used in crop protection, can be obtained from this concentrate by dilution with water.

Dusts

	a)	b)	c)
active ingredient [I:II = 1:4 (a); 5:1 (b) and 1:1 (c)]	5 %	6 %	4 %
talcum	95 %	-	-
kaolin	-	94 %	-
mineral filler	-	-	96 %

Ready-for-use dusts are obtained by mixing the active ingredient with the carrier and grinding the mixture in a suitable mill. Such powders can also be used for dry dressings for seed.

- 12 -

Extruder granules

active ingredient (I:II = 14:1)	15 %
sodium lignosulfonate	2 %
carboxymethylcellulose	1 %
kaolin	82 %

The active ingredient is mixed and ground with the adjuvants, and the mixture is moistened with water. The mixture is extruded and then dried in a stream of air.

Coated granules

active ingredient (I:II = 7:1)	8 %
polyethylene glycol (mol. wt. 200)	3 %
kaolin	89 %
(mol. wt. = molecular weight)	

The finely ground active ingredient is uniformly applied, in a mixer, to the kaolin moistened with polyethylene glycol. Non-dusty coated granules are obtained in this manner.

Suspension concentrate

active ingredient	
(I:II = 3:1)	40 %
propylene glycol	10 %
nonylphenol polyethylene glycol ether	
(15 mol of ethylene oxide)	6 %
sodium lignosulfonate	10 %
carboxymethylcellulose	1 %
silicone oil (in the form of a 75 %	
aqueous emulsion)	1 %
water	32 %

The finely ground active ingredient is intimately mixed with the adjuvants, giving a suspension concentrate from which suspensions of any desired dilution can be obtained by dilution with water. Such dilutions can be used to treat living plants and plant propagation material by spraying, pouring or immersion and to protect them against infestation by microorganisms.

Biological Examples

A synergistic effect exists whenever the action of the active ingredient combination is greater than the sum of the actions of the individual components.

The action E to be expected for a given active ingredient combination obeys the COLBY formula and can be calculated as follows (COLBY, S.R. "Calculating synergistic and antagonistic responses of herbicide combination". Weeds, Vol. 15, pages 20-22; 1967):

ppm = milligram of active ingredient (=ai) per litre of spray mixture

X = % action by active ingredient I using p ppm of active ingredient

Y = % action by active ingredient II using q ppm of active ingredient and

E = the expected action of active ingredients I+II using p+q ppm of active ingredient (additive action):

$$\text{according to Colby: } E = X + Y - \frac{X \cdot Y}{100}$$

If the action (O) actually observed is greater than the expected action (E), then the action of the combination is superadditive, i.e. there is a synergistic effect.

O/E = synergy factor (SF).

In the Examples that follow, the infestation of the untreated plants is said to be 100 %, which corresponds to an action of 0 %.

B-1: Action against Puccinia recondita on wheata) Residual-protective action:

6 days after sowing, wheat plants are sprayed to drip point with an aqueous spray mixture prepared from a wettable powder formulation of the test compound mixture and are infected 24 hours later with a uredospore suspension of the fungus. After an incubation period of 48 hours (conditions: 95 to 100 % relative humidity at 20°), the plants are placed in a greenhouse at 22°. Evaluation of fungus infestation is made 12 days after infection.

b) Systemic action:

5 days after sowing, wheat plants are watered with an aqueous spray mixture prepared from a wettable powder formulation of the test compound mixture. Care is taken that the spray mixture does not come into contact with the parts of the plants above the soil. After 48 hours the plants are infected with a uredospore suspension of the fungus. After an incubation period of 48 hours (conditions: 95 to 100 % relative humidity at 20°), the plants

are placed in a greenhouse at 22°. Evaluation of fungus infestation is made 12 days after infection.

In particular, compound mixtures wherein component I is

(29) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;

(18) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;

(32) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(15) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(35) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(6) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime; or

(37) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime,
exhibit good synergistic action.

Example B-2: Action against *Plasmopara viticola* on vines

Vine seedlings in the 4-5 leaf stage are sprayed to drip point with an aqueous spray mixture prepared from a wettable powder formulation of the test compound mixture. After 24 hours the treated plants are infected with a sporangia suspension of the fungus. Evaluation of fungus infestation is made 6 days after infection, during which time conditions of 95-100 % relative humidity and a temperature of 20° have been maintained. In particular, compound mixtures wherein component I is

(29) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;

(18) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;

(32) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(15) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime; or

(6) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime,

exhibit good synergistic action.

Example B-3: Residual-protective action against *Venturia inaequalis* on apples

Apple cuttings with 10-20 cm long fresh shoots are sprayed to drip point with an aqueous spray mixture prepared from a wettable powder formulation of the test compound mixture and are infected 24 hours later with a conidia suspension of the fungus. The plants are incubated for 5 days at 90 to 100 % relative humidity and are placed for a further 10 days in a greenhouse at 20 to 24°. Fungus infestation is evaluated 12 days after infection. The compound mixtures according to the invention exhibit clearly enhanced action.

Example B-4: Action against *Erysiphe graminis* on barley

a) Residual-protective action:

Barley plants about 8 cm in height are sprayed to drip point with an aqueous spray mixture prepared from a wettable powder formulation of the test compound mixture and are dusted 3 to 4 hours later with conidia of the fungus. The infected plants are placed in a greenhouse at 22°. Fungus infestation is evaluated 12 days after infection.

b) Systemic action:

Barley plants about 8 cm in height are watered with an aqueous spray mixture prepared from a wettable powder formulation of the test compound mixture. Care is taken that the spray mixture does not come into contact with the parts of the plants above the soil. The plants are dusted 48 hours later with conidia of the fungus. The infected plants are placed in a greenhouse at 22°. Evaluation of fungus infestation is made 12 days after infection.

In particular, compound mixtures wherein component I is

(6) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(32) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(15) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(24) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;

(35) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(29) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;

- (18) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;
- (36) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester; or
- (38) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime,
- exhibit good synergistic action.

Example B-5: Action against Phytophthora infestans on tomato plants

a) Curative action:

After a cultivation period of 3 weeks, tomato plants of the "Red Gnome" variety are sprayed with a zoospore suspension of the fungus and incubated in a cabinet at 18 to 20° and 100 % humidity. Humidification is stopped after 24 hours. When the plants have dried, they are sprayed with a mixture comprising the test compounds formulated as a wettable powder. After the spray coating has dried, the plants are again placed in the humidity cabinet for 4 days. The activity of the test compounds is evaluated on the basis of the number and size of the typical leaf specks that have appeared after that time.

b) Preventive-systemic action:

The test compound mixture formulated as a wettable powder is applied to the soil surface of three-week-old tomato plants of the "Red Gnome" variety planted in pots. After a 3-day waiting period, the undersides of the leaves of the plants are sprayed with a zoospore suspension of *Phytophthora infestans*. The plants are then kept in a spray cabinet for 5 days at 18 to 20°C and 100 % humidity. After that time, typical leaf specks form, the number and size of which are used to evaluate the activity of the test compounds.

In particular, compound mixtures wherein component I is

- (6) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (32) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (15) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;
- (24) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester; or
- (36) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester,

exhibit good synergistic action.

Example B-6: Residual-protective action against *Cercospora arachidicola* on groundnuts

10 to 15 cm high groundnut plants are sprayed to drip point with an aqueous spray mixture and are infected 48 hours later with a conidia suspension of the fungus. The plants are incubated for 72 hours at 21° and high humidity and are then placed in a greenhouse until the typical leaf specks appear. The activity of the test compound is evaluated 12 days after infection and is based on the number and size of the leaf specks.

In particular, compound mixtures wherein component I is

(32) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(35) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(24) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;

(15) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(18) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester; or

(36) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester,

exhibit good synergistic action.

Example B7: Action against *Pyricularia oryzae* on rice plants

a) Residual-protective action:

After a cultivation period of 2 weeks, rice plants are sprayed to drip point with an aqueous spray mixture of the active ingredients. After 48 hours the treated plants are infected with a conidia suspension of the fungus. Evaluation of fungus infestation is made 5 days after infection, during which time conditions of 95-100 % relative humidity and a temperature of 22° have been maintained.

b) Systemic action:

2-week-old rice plants are watered with an aqueous spray mixture of the active ingredients. Care is taken that the spray mixture does not come into contact with the parts of the plants above the soil. The pots are then filled with water so that the lowermost parts of the stems of the rice plants stand in water. After 96 hours, the treated plants are

infected with a conidia suspension of the fungus and then maintained for 5 days at 95-100 % relative humidity and a temperature of 24°C.

In particular, compound mixtures wherein component II is propiconazol, cyproconazol, epoxyconazol, tebuconazol or tetraconazol exhibit good synergistic action.

Example B-8: Action against Botrytis cinerea on apple fruits

Residual-protective action:

Artificially damaged apples are treated by dropping a spray mixture of the active ingredients onto the damaged sites. The treated fruits are then inoculated with a spore suspension of the fungus and are incubated for one week at high humidity and about 20°C. The fungicidal activity of the test compound is derived from the number of damaged sites that have rotted.

In particular, compound mixtures wherein component I is

(32) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime,

(35) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(24) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester;

(15) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(18) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester; or

(36) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester,

and wherein component II is cyproconazol, epoxyconazol, penconazol, pyrifenoxy or tetraconazol, exhibit good synergistic action.

Example B-9: Action against Helminthosporium gramineum

Wheat grains are contaminated with a spore suspension of the fungus and allowed to dry. The contaminated grains are dressed with a suspension of the test compound mixture. After two days the grains are sown on suitable agar dishes and four days later the development of the fungus colonies around the grains is assessed. The number and size of the fungus colonies are used to evaluate the test compound.

In particular, compound mixtures wherein component II is propiconazol, epoxyconazol, tebuconazol, tetraconazol or prochloraz exhibit good synergistic action.

Example B-10: Action against Fusarium nivale on rye

Rye of the Tetrahell variety that is naturally infected with *Fusarium nivale* is dressed in a roller mixer with the test fungicide mixture.

The infected and treated rye is sown in October in the open with a seeder in plots 3 metres long and in 6 rows. Three replicates are carried out with each concentration.

Until evaluation of the infestation is made, the test crop is cultivated under normal field conditions (preferably in a region with unbroken snow cover during the winter months).

In order to evaluate the phytotoxicity, the emergence is assessed in the autumn and the crop density/number of plants per unit area is assessed in the spring.

To determine the activity of the test compounds, the percentage of plants infested by *Fusarium* is assessed in the spring immediately after the snow has melted.

In particular, compound mixtures wherein component I is

(32) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(15) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(18) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester; or

(6) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime,

and component II is propiconazol, epoxyconazol, tebuconazol, tetraconazol or prochloraz, exhibit good synergistic action.

Example B-11: Action against Septoria nodorum on wheat

Wheat plants are sprayed in the 3-leaf stage with a spray mixture prepared from a wettable powder formulation of the test compounds. 24 hours later, the treated plants are infected with a conidia suspension of the fungus. The plants are then incubated for 2 days at 90-100 % relative humidity and are placed in a greenhouse for a further 10 days at 20-24°C. Fungus infestation is evaluated 13 days after infection.

In particular, compound mixtures wherein component I is

(32) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(35) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(24) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic

- 20 -

acid methyl ester;

(15) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime;

(18) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester; or

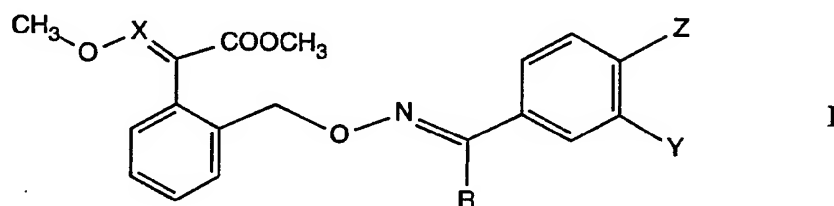
(36) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester,

and wherein component II is propiconazol, tebuconazol, tetraconazol, difenoconazol, bromuconazol or prochloraz, exhibit good synergistic action.

- 21 -

What is claimed is:

1. A plant-microbicidal composition comprising at least two active ingredient components in an amount that achieves a synergistic effect, together with a suitable carrier, wherein component I is a compound of formula I



wherein:

X is CH or N;

R is CH₃ or cyclopropyl;

Y is H, F, Cl, Br, CF₃, CF₃O or propargyloxy;

Z is H, F, Cl, CF₃ or CF₃O; or

Y and Z together form a methylenedioxy group, a (difluoromethylene)dioxy group, an ethylenedioxy group, a (trifluoroethylene)dioxy group or a benzo group;

and wherein component II is a compound selected from the group

- A) 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("propiconazol");
- B) 1-{2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("difenoconazol");
- C) 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pentyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("penconazol");
- D) α-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-α-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol ("tebuconazol");
- E) 1-[[3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("epoxyconazol");
- F) α-(4-chlorophenyl)-α-(1-cyclopropylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol ("cyproconazol");
- G) α-butyl-α-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol ("hexaconazol");
- H) 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-2-(1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-butyronitrile ("fenbuconazol");

- 22 -

- J) 1-[[bis(4-fluorophenyl)methylsilyl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("flusilazol");
 K) 5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-cyclopentanol ("metconazol");
 L) 2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propyl-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl ether ("tetraconazol");
 M) 1-[4-bromo-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)tetrahydrofurfuryl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("bromuconazol");
 N) 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-6-fluoro-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one ("fluquinconazol");
 O) N-propyl-N-[2-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl]imidazole-1-carboxamide ("prochloraz");
 P) 2',4'-dichloro-2-(3-pyridyl)acetophenone O-methyloxime ("pyrifenox"); and
 Q) 2-p-chlorophenyl-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)hexanenitrile ("myclobutanil"),
 or a salt or a metal complex thereof.

2. A composition according to claim 1, wherein in formula I:

X is CH or N;

R is CH₃ or cyclopropyl;

Y is H, F, Cl, Br, CF₃, CF₃O or propargyloxy;

Z is H, F or Cl; or

Y and Z together form a methylenedioxy group, a (difluoromethylene)dioxy group, an ethylenedioxy group, a (trifluoroethylene)dioxy group or a benzo group;

and wherein component II is a compound selected from the group

- A) 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("propiconazol");
 B) 1-{2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl}-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("difenoconazol");
 C) 1-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)pentyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("penconazol");
 D) α-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-α-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol ("tebuconazol");
 E) 1-[[3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)oxiran-2-yl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("epoxyconazol");
 F) α-(4-chlorophenyl)-α-(1-cyclopropylethyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol ("cyproconazol");
 G) α-butyl-α-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-ethanol ("hexaconazol");
 H) 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-2-(1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-butyronitrile

- 23 -

- ("fenbuconazol");
J) 1-[[bis(4-fluorophenyl)methylsilyl]methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("flusilazol");
K) 5-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)-cyclopentanol ("metconazol");
L) 2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propyl-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl ether ("tetraconazol");
M) 1-[4-bromo-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)tetrahydrofurfuryl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole ("bromuconazol");
N) 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-6-fluoro-2-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one ("fluquinconazol");
O) N-propyl-N-[2-(2,4,6-trichlorophenoxy)ethyl]imidazole-1-carboxamide ("prochloraz");
and
P) 2',4'-dichloro-2-(3-pyridyl)acetophenone O-methyloxime ("pyrifenox").

3. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound (25) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime.

4. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound (03) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-bromobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime.

5. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound (24) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester.

6. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound (06) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime.

7. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound (32) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime.

8. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound (29) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3,4-(difluoromethylenedioxy)benzyl)imino]-oxy}-

o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester.

9. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound
(09) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-fluorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime.

10. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound
(26) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester.

11. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound
(34) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester.

12. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound
(18) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester.

13. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound
(35) 2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime.

14. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound
(15) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime.

15. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound
(36) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester.

16. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound
(27) 3-methoxy-2-[α -{[(α -methyl-3-bromobenzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-acrylic acid methyl ester.

17. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound
(37) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-trifluoromethyl-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid

- 25 -

methyl ester O-methyloxime.

18. A composition according to claim 1, wherein component I is compound (38) 2-[α -{[(α -cyclopropyl-4-trifluoromethoxy-benzyl)imino]-oxy}-o-tolyl]-glyoxylic acid methyl ester O-methyloxime.
19. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the ratio by weight of I:II = 30:1 to 1:12.
20. A composition according to claim 19, wherein the ratio by weight of I:II = 20:1 to 1:5.
21. A composition according to claim 19, wherein the ratio by weight of I:II = 10:1 to 1:3.
22. A method of controlling and preventing plant diseases, wherein, in any desired order or simultaneously, a site infested by or at risk of infestation by fungi is treated with component I and component II according to claim 1.
23. A method according to claim 22, wherein cereal is treated.
24. A method according to claim 22, wherein plant propagation material is treated.
25. Plant propagation material treated in accordance with claim 24.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 96/02423

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A01N37/36 A01N37/50 A01N43/30 //(A01N37/36,55:00,47:38,
43:653,43:40),(A01N37/50,55:00,47:38,43:653,43:40),(A01N43/30,
55:00,47:38,43:653,43:40)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	EP,A,0 531 837 (BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT) 17 March 1993 see page 3 - page 4, line 27; claims ---	1-25
Y	EP,A,0 460 575 (CIBA GEIGY AG) 11 December 1991 cited in the application see page 2, line 1 - line 39 see page 7, line 44 - line 47; claims see in particular: compounds nos. 12, 17, 22, 45, 138 and 146, and claims 8 and 9 ---	1-25
Y	EP,A,0 645 091 (BASF AG) 29 March 1995 see page 3 - page 6, line 55; claims --- -/--	1-25

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 October 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

15. 11. 96

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Muellners, W

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/EP 96/02423

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO,A,90 07493 (F.HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG) 12 July 1990 see page 1 - page 2, line 22 see page 15, line 12 - line 19 see in particular: compounds 24, 49, 50, 56 and 138, and claims 7 and 8 & EP,A,0 403 618 cited in the application ---	1-25
A	EP,A,0 524 496 (BASF AG) 27 January 1993 see page 2; claims ---	1-25
A	EP,A,0 645 084 (BASF AG) 29 March 1995 see page 3, line 1 - line 46; claims -----	1-25

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 96/02423

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-531837	17-03-93	DE-A- 4130298	18-03-93
		AT-T- 135885	15-04-96
		AU-B- 652855	08-09-94
		AU-A- 2353692	18-03-93
		CA-A- 2077245	13-03-93
		DE-D- 59205825	02-05-96
		ES-T- 2085526	01-06-96
		JP-A- 5221811	31-08-93
		NZ-A- 244289	27-06-94
		US-A- 5317027	31-05-94
		US-A- 5399579	21-03-95
		US-A- 5484779	16-01-96
		US-A- 5260326	09-11-93
		ZA-A- 9206921	11-03-94
EP-A-460575	11-12-91	AT-T- 143003	15-10-96
		AU-B- 633735	04-02-93
		AU-A- 7816791	12-12-91
		CA-A- 2043733	06-12-91
		CZ-B- 279709	14-06-95
		DE-D- 59108191	24-10-96
		EP-A- 0703215	27-03-96
		EP-A- 0694529	31-01-96
		JP-A- 4235953	25-08-92
		LV-B- 10609	20-04-96
		NZ-A- 238346	24-02-95
		PL-B- 168218	31-01-96
		LT-A,B 1709	25-07-95
EP-A-645091	29-03-95	AT-T- 136734	15-05-96
		CA-A- 2132695	25-03-95
		CN-A- 1111475	15-11-95
		DE-D- 59400216	23-05-96
		ES-T- 2085812	01-06-96
		JP-A- 7173008	11-07-95
		US-A- 5476868	19-12-95
		US-A- 5532260	02-07-96
WO-A-9007493	12-07-90	AT-T- 117983	15-02-95
		AU-A- 4639089	01-08-90

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 96/02423

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9007493		CA-A- 2005345	29-06-90
		DE-D- 58908972	16-03-95
		EP-A- 0403618	27-12-90
		ES-T- 2067570	01-04-95
		JP-T- 3503056	11-07-91
		NO-C- 173543	29-12-93
		PT-B- 92753	29-12-95

EP-A-524496	27-01-93	DE-A- 4124255	28-01-93
		AT-T- 128810	15-10-95
		AU-A- 2043592	28-01-93
		CA-A- 2071783	23-01-93
		DE-D- 59203964	16-11-95
		ES-T- 2077935	01-12-95
		HU-B- 210660	28-06-95
		IL-A- 102200	04-08-96
		JP-A- 5194111	03-08-93
		NZ-A- 243630	27-09-94
		SK-A- 228792	10-08-94
		US-A- 5286724	15-02-94
		US-A- 5346909	13-09-94
		US-A- 5391573	21-02-95
		US-A- 5242920	07-09-93
		ZA-A- 9205459	21-01-94

EP-A-645084	29-03-95	AT-T- 140849	15-08-96
		CA-A- 2132697	25-03-95
		CN-A- 1106204	09-08-95
		DE-D- 59400468	05-09-96
		ES-T- 2091078	16-10-96
		JP-A- 7149605	13-06-95
		US-A- 5464839	07-11-95
